

# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORN THE BATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHAN."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"THE VALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING SUCH PROVISIONS FOR PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST AS MAY BE NECESSARY, SHALL NOT BE QUESTIONED."—SEC. 4, ART. VI, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

"I CONSIDER IT THE ABSEST PAPER OF THE INTERESTS OF THE SOLDIER-PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY. I EARNESTLY COMMEND IT TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE COUNTRY."—PAUL VAN DERVOORT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, G. A. R.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year.

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## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 11, 1883.

The number of subscriptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE received during the week ending yesterday, January 10th, was 2,055.

CORRESPONDENTS will please bear in mind that to insure typographical accuracy proper names should be written in a bold, legible hand. The intelligent compositor can guess at the rest, of course.

Let the internal revenue taxes alone! No true friend of the soldier will vote to further enrich the banks and manufacturing monopolies so long as the \$40 and Equalization of Bounties bills remain unacted upon.

WHERE CAN YOU FIND MORE GRAND ARMY NEWS FROM EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY THAN IN THIS PAPER?—Grand Army Scout and Soldier's Mail.

IN THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, comrades—about six times more, and for one dollar, instead of one dollar and a half, per year.

THE number of pension certificates issued during the week ending yesterday, January 10th, was as follows: Original, 633; increase, 190; re-issue, 55; restoration, 21; duplicate, 35; accrued pensions, 31; total, 965.

THE Senate did not hesitate to pass the bonded whisky bill, which virtually makes a present to the distillers of two years' interest on \$80,000,000 of taxes due, and will probably lead to the remission of the taxes themselves, while the \$40 pension bill has not even been reported from the committee as yet. Was it the ex-soldier or the distiller who put down the rebellion?

THE bill extending the bonded period of whisky for two years longer passed the Senate, on the 4th inst., by a vote of 23 yeas to 20 nays. Should it pass the House and become a law, the effect will be to make a present to the distillers of the interest on \$80,000,000—the amount of the taxes that otherwise would be due on whisky now in bond—and, in the event of the repeal of the internal revenue taxes within the next two years, to make them a present of the principal also—a sum ample to meet the requirements of the Equalization of Bounties Bill. A more shameful piece of legislation was never projected, and except on the poor plea that to collect these taxes now would bankrupt the distillers, no one has ventured to justify it. The fact is, that the original extension of the bonded period was simply a clever trick on the part of the whisky ring to escape taxation on the excess of their product over the normal demand, and the object of this additional extension is to enable them to reap the benefit of the expected repeal of the tax. It is a job, as we have said, to rob the Treasury, first, of two years' interest on \$80,000,000 and ultimately of the principal itself, and its passage by the House will be little better than downright stealing.

In another column will be found a series of interesting interviews with the members of the Senate Pension Committee in regard to the bill increasing the pensions of one-armed and one-legged soldiers to forty dollars per month. The majority, we regret to say, appear to be opposed to the measure, not because there is any question as to its merits, but because they imagine that public sentiment, as reflected by certain unscrupulous newspapers, is opposed to it. In other words, the senseless and malicious newspaper clamor against pensions, to which THE TRIBUNE recently called attention, has intimidated them, and they seem disposed to falter in their duty to our ex-soldiers. It does not follow, of course, that the bill will be rejected by the Senate should the majority report of the Committee be adverse to its passage, for men of the Logan and Voorhees stamp are not to be driven from the field by the mere yelling of the enemy, but, unquestionably, the outlook is not as favorable as has hitherto been supposed, and our readers will now understand why it is that THE TRIBUNE has been so urgent in its appeals to the ex-soldiers of the country to organize for the enforcement of their rights. If they would turn the tables on their enemies, they must make up their minds first, to vote against every candidate for political honors who is not pledged to their

cause; second, to withdraw their patronage from every newspaper which is opposed to pensions, and, third, to concentrate their strength in the support of some great journal on whose fidelity they can rely. They must meet the opposition on even terms and overcome it with its own weapons.

### Forgotten.

"Are we so soon forgotten when we are gone," sighed poor Rip Van Winkle, returning after his twenty years sleep in the heart of the Kaatskills to find that no one in all the village of Falling Water still remembered him, and that, we fancy, is the cry of despair that would go up from the Nation's heroes, who these twenty years have been sleeping beneath the sod, could they revisit at this late day the scene of their sacrifices.

What would they find? Their comrades in arms who survived the struggle enjoying the just reward of valor and revelling in the bounty of a grateful Government? That is what they would naturally expect to find.

What would they find? The public offices filled by men whose fidelity to the Government had been tested on the field of battle? That is what they would naturally expect to find.

What would they find? The widow and the orphan of the soldier tenderly cared for and protected as the wards of the Nation? That is what they would naturally expect to find.

What would they find? The patriotism and self-sacrifice of the Union soldier held up to the rising generation as a bright and imperishable example for it to emulate? That is what they would naturally expect to find.

What would they find? The press of the country, once so eloquent in its eulogy of the soldier, still invoking the gratitude of the country in behalf of its defenders? That is what they would naturally expect to find.

What would they find? The bondholder, whose claim upon the Government was made good at such an awful sacrifice of human life, demanding equal recognition of the soldier's claim? That is what they would naturally expect to find.

Alas, no! They would find none of these things; but, instead, such a state of affairs as might well make them cry out with poor Rip Van Winkle, "Are we so soon forgotten when we are gone?"

What would they find? Thousands of their old comrades in arms struggling with poverty and disease and the files of the Pension Office still loaded down with undjudicated applications. That is what they would find.

What would they find? The public offices filled with political favorites to the exclusion of needy and deserving veterans. That is what they would find.

What would they find? The widow wearing out soul and body in the brave endeavor to earn a livelihood for her fatherless family. That is what they would find.

What would they find? The patriotism and self-sacrifice of the Union soldier held up to the rising generation as a mere cover for pension raids on the Treasury. That is what they would find.

What would they find? The press of the country caricaturing the soldier as an insatiable glutton and demanding the repudiation by the Government of his claims upon it. That is what they would find.

What would they find? The bondholders, no longer concerned about the solvency of the Government, intent on securing the repeal of the taxes necessary to produce the revenue required for the payment of pensions. That is what they would find.

Three hundred and four thousand three hundred and sixty-nine men laid down their lives to preserve this Republic. Is it possible that twenty years have sufficed to blot out all remembrance of their sublime devotion? We cannot believe it; yet, if they could speak, would not their curse fall upon the monsters of press and politics who, in defaming the living, have defiled the memory of the dead?

### An Example for All Posts to Follow.

We have frequently taken occasion to invite the co-operation of our comrades of the Grand Army in the work not only of extending the circulation of THE TRIBUNE, but in gathering Grand Army news for publication in its columns, but hitherto the response to this invitation has not been as general as we could have wished. We are glad to see, however, that our comrades are at last manifesting an active interest in the matter. A letter from Comrade M. M. Tarrbell, Adjutant of Kearney Post, No. 43, of East Wallingford, Vermont, informs us that at a recent meeting that Post appointed an agent for THE TRIBUNE, and also detailed one of its members to act as correspondent and forward to this journal, from time to time, such items of news as seemed likely to be of interest to the members of the Grand Army generally. This is a long step in the right direction, and we earnestly commend the example of Kearney Post to every Post in the country.

It is a very simple matter for a member of any Post to furnish THE TRIBUNE with regular reports of all important events that transpire at its meetings, but what is everybody's business, as we have frequently said, is practically nobody's business, and Kearney Post has set an excellent example by appointing one of its members to act as THE TRIBUNE's correspondent.

It is the wish alike of Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort and the editor of THE TRIBUNE that our weekly record of Grand Army news should be as full and complete as possible, and we trust that our comrades will cordially co-operate with us to that end. THE TRIBUNE is the only newspaper which attempts to cover the entire territory occupied by the Grand Army, and that territory is so vast that it must of necessity look to individual Posts and individual members of

Posts for aid in the collection and transmission of reports. There should be an agent and correspondent of THE TRIBUNE in every one of the two thousand odd Posts of the Order, and we hope ere long to receive notice from each one that the appointment has been made. Hand in hand, let us build up the Grand Army and the circulation of THE TRIBUNE.

### Our Premium Awards.

In September last THE TRIBUNE made a special offer of ten money premiums, ranging in value from ten to twenty-five dollars each, to be awarded for the ten largest clubs of new subscribers obtained prior to January 1st of the present year. As a result of that offer, quite a brisk competition sprang up among our club raisers and the contest waxed so warm as to require the "official returns" to decide it. Every county has at last been "heard from," however, and the count shows the following to be the successful canvassers:

- First prize, \$25—G. W. Tarkenton, Middletown, Indiana, 111 subscribers.  
Second " \$20—A. D. Laundner, Zanesville, Ohio, 93 subscribers.  
Third " \$17—William O'Connor, Attleboro Mass., 68 subscribers.  
Fourth " \$16—Chas. H. Allison, Springfield, Mass., 65 subscribers.  
Fifth " \$15—Post Watson, Bradock, Pa., 61 subscribers.  
Sixth " \$14—J. A. Baughman, Washington, Iowa, 51 subscribers.  
Seventh " \$13—Thos. J. Clark, Cannonsville, Indiana, 53 subscribers.  
Eighth " \$12—William Blundell, Chetopa, Kansas, 46 subscribers.  
Ninth " \$11—C. D. Oyster, Carthage, Vermont, 43 subscribers.  
Tenth " \$10—Levi Grim, Greenfield, Pennsylvania, 42 subscribers.

A draft for the amount due has already been forwarded to each of the lucky winners, and it is scarcely necessary to add that our best wishes go with it.

To those who worked faithfully for these prizes, but fell short of the number necessary to success, some special acknowledgment is also due. We find by reference to our record of "TRIBUNE clubs" that during the period of this competition one hundred and eighty-two persons sent in clubs of not less than ten nor more than twenty; twenty-seven not less than twenty nor more than thirty; nine not less than thirty nor more than forty; while ten sent in clubs exceeding the last named figure, making a total of two hundred and twenty-eight persons who sent us clubs of ten and upwards. As the number of subscriptions which these clubs aggregated was 3,173, it will be seen that the average approximated fourteen subscriptions for each canvasser.

We give the record thus in detail because it shows how much can be done by a comparatively small number of determined, energetic subscribers towards increasing the circulation of THE TRIBUNE, and because, furthermore, we believe it is within the power of nearly every one of our readers to do as well. These two hundred and twenty-eight canvassers enjoyed no unusual advantages. The majority resided in small towns and sparsely-settled communities, and it was the thoroughness with which they gleaned the field rather than the size of the field itself which was the secret of their success. Compared with such a field as is offered at Toledo, for instance, where one Grand Army Post—Forsyth—alone musters nearly six hundred members, theirs was an unenviable territory, yet it seems to be universally the case that the weaker the soldier community the more resolute and zealous are its workers.

And now, comrades, have you to say to this showing? Is it possible that the work of building up the circulation of THE TRIBUNE is to be left to a few hundred out of the many thousands whose names are already on the subscription rolls? Surely, that is not soldierly. That is not standing shoulder to shoulder, as in the brave days of old. Come, let us make this new campaign in the true army fashion, with solid ranks and perfect alignment. The bugle has sounded the charge; it is too late to draw back.

### Ladies' Auxiliary Societies.

Elsewhere in our columns this week will be found a very interesting letter descriptive of the origin and work of the Ladies' Society, auxiliary to Forsyth Post, of Toledo, Ohio, for which we are indebted to its estimable president, Mrs. Isaac R. Sherwood. We print it in the hope that it may lead to the establishment of similar societies in connection with every Post which has so far failed to avail itself, in this practical way, of the aid of the loyal women of the land. Our comrades have need of their help now almost as much as during those never-to-be-forgotten days when the hospitals were crowded with the sick and wounded, and the bravery of our soldiers was only equalled by the devotion of their nurses, and they should not disdain to seek it. Wherever there is suffering to be allayed, poverty to be relieved, or grief to be consoled, there woman's loving ministrations must ever be welcome, no charity so broad and practical. Without her active co-operation, indeed, no Post of the Grand Army can hope to fully accomplish the object of its existence. To meet the demands upon it for the relief of the disabled comrades and the helpless widow and orphan, it must of necessity have recourse at times to extraordinary means of replenishing its treasury, and it goes without saying that her aid is essential to the success of such efforts and public entertainments generally given for that purpose. That, however, is purely a mercenary view of the question. The larger and better reason for invoking her presence is the beneficent influence which it must have upon the Order itself in the widening of its usefulness and the ennobling

of its sympathies. The Grand Army should make woman its help-mate.

### The Republic as a Repudiator.

THE TRIBUNE, as its readers well know, has always contended not only that the funded debt of the United States should be paid to the last dollar, but that all other obligations involving the honor of the Government should be discharged to the uttermost penny. It must be confessed, however, that, except in the matter of the public debt, Congress has displayed a singular lack of concern for the honor of the Republic, and by failing to make provision for the payment of equitable claims has more than once placed it in the attitude of a repudiator. Our ex-soldiers are not the only victims of its improvidence, nor is this generation the only one which has suffered from its neglect. In one instance, at least, a claim against the United States has been pending in Congress for more than half a century, and although a bill providing for its payment has been twice passed by the Senate and once by the House and its equity being repeatedly affirmed by the highest authorities, it remains to this day unsettled. The claim to which we refer is that of Margaret G. Meade, administratrix of Richard W. Meade, and its history is briefly as follows:

Richard W. Meade, a Philadelphia merchant, in 1804 removed to Cadiz, Spain, where he engaged in large commercial transactions, and in the course of his business furnished provisions to the Spanish government during a foreign war in which it had engaged. On pressing his demand for payment, in 1810, he was arrested and imprisoned, but at the instance of the United States Government was finally released. He then applied to the Spanish government for the settlement of his claim, and the latter proposed to indemnify him by ceding to him certain lands in Florida, at that time a part of the Spanish possessions. A treaty, however, was pending between Spain and this Republic for the cession of Florida to the latter, and Mr. Meade was advised by the President that the proposed grant to him would not be recognized by this Government. The treaty bound the United States to pay all claims of American citizens on Spain to the extent of \$5,000,000, but it failed of ratification, and subsequently Mr. Meade's claim was adjudicated by a Spanish junta, and he was awarded a certificate of indebtedness, approved by the King himself, to the amount of \$73,879.88. The State Department at Washington was duly notified of this award and Mr. Meade was officially congratulated on the result. The question then came up as to the manner of payment, and the Spanish Cortes notified the American Minister at Madrid that it would ratify the still-pending Florida treaty only on the condition that this claim should be specifically included among those which this Government engaged to become responsible for. To this condition the American Minister assented, and the treaty was accordingly ratified. Congress shortly after appointed a commission to pass upon the claims, and Mr. Meade duly laid his papers, including a certified copy of the Spanish junta's award, before it. Six months later, however, it demanded the original vouchers, still in the possession of the Spanish government, and Mr. Meade, by virtue of a provision in the treaty obligating Spain to furnish such evidence on demand, made application, through the State Department, for the papers. Owing to the temporary inability or neglect of the Spanish government to comply with this demand, the vouchers were not forthcoming before the life of the commission expired, and on the ground that sufficient evidence had not been furnished it disallowed the claim and adjourned, thereby cutting off Mr. Meade from all benefit by the treaty, notwithstanding that the payment of his claim by the United States Government had been made the sole condition of the ratification of the treaty by the Spanish Cortes, and that it was through no dereliction of duty on his part that the evidence unnecessarily demanded by the commission was not submitted prior to the conclusion of its sitting.

A more glaring piece of injustice than this would be difficult to find in the history of the Republic, and it is almost incredible that such a stain should have so long been permitted to remain upon the national honor. Yet, as we have said, Congress after Congress has shirked the responsibility for its payment, and it is to-day still pending in the National Legislature. Mr. Meade, the original claimant, who was one of the most illustrious Americans of his day, died fifty years ago, and his heirs, of whom the late General Meade—who added fresh lustre to the family name by his gallantry in the war of the rebellion—was one, have been compelled to battle single-handed for that recognition by the Government which it should long ago have granted of its own free will.

Is it not shameful—is it not monstrous—that a great and rich government such as ours should be condemned by the inaction of Congress to pass before the world as a repudiator of the most sacred and inviolable obligations? No wonder that our ex-soldiers grow sick at heart, and threaten to shake off all party fetters in their disgust at the recreancy of the people's representatives.

A SUBSCRIBER sends us the following extract from an editorial in the columns of the New York Examiner, a religious newspaper, and on that account, one would suppose, peculiarly amenable for any branch of the commandment against bearing false witness: "Talk about excessive revenue—the pension business will take care of that presently. Commissioner Dudley says the estimates of the amount due to the pensioners will not be sufficient, and the pension-roll is growing all the time. The latest suggestion is that a pension bill be introduced in behalf of those who did not go to war because they were infants at the time, but who will now swear they would have gone had they been old enough. This is good, so far as it goes, but ought not to be made to include their children also."

Commenting on this decidedly unchristian

slander, our correspondent remarks that after reading it he concluded it was not his duty to subscribe for the Examiner, notwithstanding the request of "a good deacon" to do so. We commend his example to our comrades generally. No paper, whatever its pretensions to piety, that thus defames the Nation's defenders is deserving of their support.

### THE FORTY DOLLAR BILL.

Sentiment of the Senate Pension Committee—An Adverse Report Probable.

The Senate Committee on Pensions did not report this week upon the bill to grant \$40 a month to soldiers who had lost an arm or a leg. The committee is having great difficulty with the bill, owing to the widely divergent opinions entertained with reference to it. The four Democratic Senators, Jackson of Tennessee, Camden of West Virginia, Slater of Oregon and Barrow of Georgia, are solidly arrayed in opposition to the measure. Senators Blair of Connecticut, and Blair of New Hampshire, doubt the feasibility of a general law of this character, and while not hostile to the interests of the soldiers, as in the case of the first four, can hardly be expected to support the bill. The chairman, Senator Mitchell, is absent from the city, owing to the illness of his children who have been attacked by diphtheria.

Appearance now indicates that the majority will present a favorable report, however, so that the question will be brought into the Senate for disposition. There is a very general desire upon the part of the members of the committee at least to have the proposition debated and acted upon. Its fate in the Senate is, of course, problematical, but it is not impossible that it may pass because, on the Democratic side, Senator Voorhees is a staunch supporter of the measure.

Below will be found interviews with several members of the committee, which will serve to indicate the different shades of opinion entertained upon the subject.

Senator Platt of Connecticut was asked what his opinion of the bill to grant a pension of \$40 a month to soldiers who had lost an arm or a leg in the late war.

He said: "This thing has given me more trouble than almost any bill I have had to do with since I have been on the pension committee. There are a good many difficulties in connection with it. The trouble is with the principle. We should not undertake to tinker at our pension laws and fix them up by piecemeal, but whenever radical change is to be made we should go clear through and push over the ratings so as to keep them uniform and not do injustice to any one, as is liable to happen through these fragmentary and irregular alterations. In this case the question is, do we do with the 'equivalents' or do we do with the 'legislation'?"

Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, was asked for his views upon the \$40 pension bill and he said that he was in favor of it. He said that he had no objection to the bill, but that he was not in favor of the law being extended beyond the limit intended when passed. He thought that sufficient safeguards should be provided to keep it within bounds and not let it go into a general \$40 pension law, as it would be in favor of the bill to give a pension to soldiers who had lost an arm or a leg. He said that he was not in favor of the bill, but that he was not in favor of the law being extended beyond the limit intended when passed.

Senator Jackson, Slater, Barrow and Camden, all expressed themselves as opposed to the bill, on the ground that it was a sweeping pension law, and also that the measure would cause dissatisfaction and work injustice to pensioners on account of the different rates of increase allowed.

Senator Blair, of Connecticut, was asked what he thought of the bill proposing to give \$10 per month to each soldier who had lost an arm or a leg. He said he did not care to express a very decided opinion upon the matter now, because he was not yet ready to give his opinion. He said he doubted the feasibility of making so great an increase as the bill in question proposed at once, and doubted whether it was to the interests of the soldiers. There was a great howl in the Senate about the bill, and he was not in favor of it.

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The Remington type writer is all that the makers claim for it. Three machines are constantly in use in this office, and they give entire satisfaction.

General Sherman's son, Thomas E. Sherman, who is preparing for the priesthood at Woodstock (Catholic) College, in Maryland, lectured in Baltimore recently on "The Impiety," his mother and his sister Rachel being among his hearers.

### SOME SIDE-SPLITTERS.

What the Funny Fellows are Saying in the News-papers.

New style in hair: Barrow—"How will you have your hair cut, sir?" "In chair!"—in silence.—Boston Transcript.

Not unlikely: "I don't say all I think," remarked Brown, when pressed for his opinion of the representative of his district. "I should think you might," replied Fox, "and not be pressed for time, either."—Boston Transcript.

Out of the frying-pan, etc.: Parson (to Ne'er-do-well)—"What's this I hear, Giles—that your wife has left you? Ah! this is what I call a warm place." "She might do worse than that, sir," Parson (shooked)—"Worse!" Giles—"She might come back again!"—London Punch.

A gallant reply: Miss Lucy (stepping opposite fireplace)—"Here's where you and I are to sit, Major." The Major—"By Jove!—a rather warm place." Miss Lucy—"What! you a major, and can't stand fire?" The Major—"Not at my back, you know, Miss Lucy."—London Punch.

A mild conceit: How art the young people are to pick up the jargon of trade. When Bess asked the fair Archibald to marry him off hand, she pleaded embarrassment and asked for an extension. It was given her, but the love-making business will go right on.—Boston Transcript.

Hence these tears: "Why do they cry so much, say?" asked the Austin editor's little boy at the theatre, referring to the actors on the stage. "Because they are crying," was the reply in the audience, replied the editor, smiling at the rival editor in the next row.—Texas Siftings.

Mrs. Partington and the judge: "Are you the judge of probableness?" said Mrs. Partington, as she walked into an office of a judge of probate. "I am a judge of probate," was the reply. "Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady. "You see my father died destitute, and he left several little infidels, and I want to be their executor!"—Troy Times.

A wife to be proud of: Bullard Waterbury was calling attention to his shirt, which was very neatly mended with his usual pride, was made by his wife. "Did she make the entire shirt?" asked Gilhooly, carelessly. "Every stitch of it," "Well, I didn't know. I heard that she always collared and cuffs you, and I don't know who made the rest of the shirt."—Texas Siftings.

A reliable contraband: "Here, Sam, is a note I want you to hand to Mrs. Eaton Mabley when you are sure nobody is looking," said an Austin society man to Sam Johnson, colored. "Yes, sah," answered Sam, showing his ivory. "And, mind, don't you whisper a word to a living soul." "You may rest assured, sah, dat ar, boss. Yesterday I fetched dat same woman a letter from Colonel Perry Yegger. You can jest rest easy about my opuin' my mouf!"—Texas Siftings.

### FOR SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

A Little Something About What is Going On in the Religious World.

Over seventy students were matriculated last year in the Anglo-Chinese College at Foochow, connected with the Methodist Mission.

The English Presbyterians are taking steps to thoroughly equip a theological college in China for the training of native evangelists.

It is estimated that over \$106,000,000 were given for benevolent and religious purposes by the different denominations in this country last year.

The Rev. Dr. Tina Coan, known as "the Apostle of the Sandwich Islands," where he has resided for half a century and wielded a great influence with the people, is dead.

Mrs. Simpson, wife of the Bishop, has presented the Simpson M. E. Church at Long Branch with an organ in acknowledgment of the honor conferred in naming it after her husband.

"Astronomical Christians" is what the Christian at Work calls these people who resolve to turn over a new leaf about the time the sun enters the winter solstice. "Religion," it says, "should not be made a thing of dates and times and seasons."

Sir Tatton Sykes, the wealthy English convert to the Roman Catholic religion, proposes to build a magnificent cathedral at Westminster resembling the votive church of St. Saviour at Vienna, which has been erected recently to commemorate the escape of the Emperor of Austria from the present calamity.

The number of foreign mission stations of the Protestant Episcopal Church is 148, 34 of which are in Western Africa, 31 in China, 15 in Japan, 1 in Greece, 14 in Italy, and 52 in Mexico. The annual budget calls upon the members of the church for \$128,576.40 to support the missions during the present fiscal year.

Within the last year the women of the United States have given nearly \$2,000,000 for the spread of the Gospel in heathen lands. Of this amount the Presbyterians gave nearly \$200,000; the Baptists, \$155,000; the Congregationalists, \$130,000; the Northern Methodists, \$100,000; and the women of the Methodist Church South, \$25,110.

At Ogden, Utah, the Fourth Baptist Church was dedicated on the Sunday preceding Christmas Day. The Rev. Dr. Jeffrey went from Denver to preach the sermon. Pastor Spencer mentioned to his congregation that the church had cost nearly \$600, all of which, except nearly \$600, had been given by the members. A few minutes the \$600 was made up, and the sanctuary was dedicated, free of debt.

### PAP THOMAS.

The Proposed Purchase by Congress of a Memorial Portrait.

[From the Louisville Commercial.]

Congress very properly has in contemplation the purchase of a good portrait of Gen. George H. Thomas. This is the first movement made by the Government to procure some suitable memorial of this great soldier, who was one of the heroes of the American people and gained the complete devotion of his soldiers by a rare simplicity of character united with patriotism and military genius. He was one of the few leaders who approached the type of a hero. Such is the estimate which affection attaches to his memory. A portrait is a small enough recognition of his place in history. An essential feature about the portrait should be fidelity. That it should be executed in the highest degree of skill, lie in the nature of the case. The best known picture of Gen. Thomas which possesses these characteristics is that painted by Gen. S. W. Price, who served under him and enjoyed his personal intimacy. In 1869, a year before Gen. Thomas was killed, Gen. Price, who happened to be in Washington City for some months, procured sittings from Gen. Thomas, in order to execute a portrait for his own gratification. This picture—a three-quarter length likeness—was at once recognized on all hands to be a superb representation of Gen. Thomas in character and feature. Gen. Thomas himself frequently said that he desired to be remembered by the painting of his friend. It caused great applause when lent by the artist for the decoration of the grand stand at two Reunions of the Army of the Cumberland, which organization ordered a copy. The State of Minnesota caused another to be made by Gen. Price, and it is now in the State-house at Minneapolis. This picture was the last work ever done by Gen. Price, who was stricken with total blindness something more than a year ago. Gen. Garfield said of the portrait by our townsman: "No soldier of the Army of the Cumberland can look upon it without feeling that he beholds once more the 'Rock of Chickamauga,' against which the waves of battle dashed in vain. You have done us all a service for which every soldier will thank you." Gen. J. D. Cox said that the painting would be the historic representative of the hero's bodily presence. The special merit of Price's picture is that it was painted from life, and under the supervision of Gen. Thomas himself. It breathes in its very look the assurance of its fidelity, having that which is necessarily lacking in portraits taken from a collection of photographs. It is not unlikely that the picture by Gen. Price will be selected by the committee. At all events the painting is well worthy of the dignity.

The Frederickton (New Brunswick, Can.) Reporter says: "Nobody can but admire the persistent enterprise manifested by the owners of St. Jacob Oil in keeping the oil business of the public. It received a big 'send off' in the House the other day by the Hon. Mr. Parley, who warned his colleagues in the Government of the danger of Bear Killers receiving too many bonuses for one. It is a judicious use of the Oil causing rapid growth."